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Parioglossus interruptus, a New Species of Goby from the Western Pacific

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Abstract A new species of goby, *Parioglossus interruptus* sp. nov. is described from specimens from Iriomote Island, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan. It is distinguished from congeneric species as follows: scales imbricate; anterior oculoscapular canal with pores C′, D, E and F; preopercular canal with pores N′ and O′; a single sensory papilla in the symphysial line; a narrow, black lateral band extending from the posterior edge of the eye through the upper part of the opercle and along the lower half of the trunk, fading gradually above the anal fin, not extending to caudal fin base; a black triangular to oblong blotch on the caudal fin, between 5th or 6th and 15th or 16th segmented rays, not extending onto fin base. A key to the species of *Parioglossus* is given.

In their review of the genus *Parioglossus*, Rennis and Hoese (1985) recognized 14 species, including 13 valid species and one which remained to be formally described, from the Indo-Pacific.

During an investigation of inland water fishes of the Yaeyama Islands in southern Okinawa Prefecture, *Parioglossus* specimens corresponding to the above undescribed species were collected. The species is here described formally for the first time.

Methods and terminology follow Akihito (1984), unless noted otherwise. Measurements were taken with calipers or dividers, and are expressed as thousandths of standard length.

Parioglossus interruptus sp. nov.
(Japanese name: Hime-satsuki-haze)
(Figs. 1–3)

Parioglossus sp.: Yoshino and Senou, 1984: 247, pl. 238-H, fig. 68; Rennis and Hoese, 1985: 190, figs. 1, 2; Yoshino and Senou, 1988: 247, pl. 238-H, fig. 68; Senou, 1989: 564, pl. 561-C; Suzuki et al., 1994: 6, figs.17, 18.

Holotype. NSMT (National Science Museum, Tokyo)-P 46413, male, 21.2 mm in standard length (SL), 24°16′30″N, 123°52′40″E, Nakama River, Iriomote Island, Japan, July 2, 1983.

Paratypes. URM (Department of Marine Sciences, University of the Ryukyus)-P 3174, male, 19.0 mm SL, same locality as holotype, June 1, 1982, cleared and stained; NSMT-P 46414, female, 18.0 mm SL, same locality as holotype, June 30, 1983; NSMT-P 46415, female, 18.0 mm SL, same locality as holotype, June 30, 1983; URM-P 7538, 2 females, 18.6–21.7 mm SL, same data as holotype; YCM (Yokosuka City Museum)-SSP 9193, female, 22.0 mm SL, same locality as holotype, October 31, 1981; IOP (Izu Oceanic Park)-3358, male, 23.3 mm SL, 24°23′45″N, 123°46′00″E, Urauchi River, Iriomote Island, Japan, August 14, 1991; IOP-3359, female, 22.0 mm SL, same data as IOP-3358; IOP-3360, female, 25.4 mm SL, same data as IOP-3358; IOP-3361, male, 16.0 mm SL and 3 females, 20.2–20.8 mm SL, same data as IOP-3358.

Diagnosis. Scales imbricate. Anterior oculoscapular canal with pores C′, D, E and F′. Preopercular canal with pores N′ and O′. Sensory papilla in mandibular symphysial line single. Head and body pale olive-yellow and translucent in fresh specimens, a narrow, black lateral band extending from posterior edge of eye through upper part of opercle and along lower half of trunk, fading gradually above anal fin, not extending to caudal fin base. A black triangular to oblong blotch on caudal fin between 5th or 6th and 15th or 16th segmented rays, not extending onto fin base.

Description. Counts and proportions of the holotype are given first, followed by those of the paratypes in parentheses.

Dorsal fin rays VI-I, 17 (VI-I, 17 to 18); anal fin rays I, 17 (I, 17 to 18); pectoral fin rays 17 (16 to 17); pelvic fin rays I, 4 (I, 4); segmented caudal fin rays 9+8 (9+8); branched caudal fin rays 7+6 (7+6 to 7; mostly 7+6); scales in longitudinal series 97 (79 to 97; mean 86.6; $n=6$).

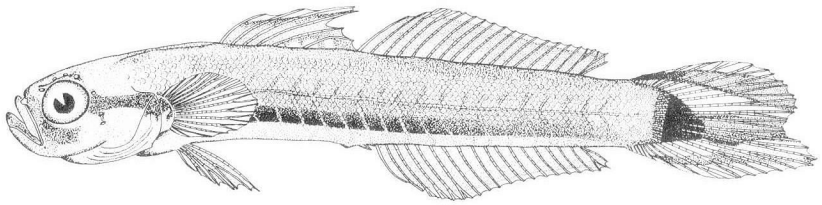

Fig. 1. *Parioglossus interruptus* sp. nov., holotype, NSMT-P 46413, male, 21.2 mm SL.

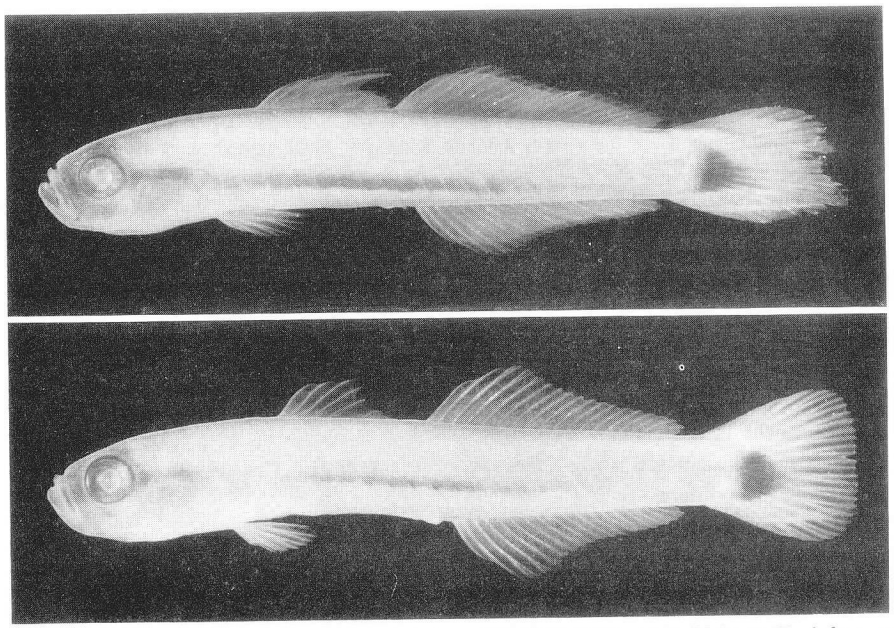

Fig. 2. *Parioglossus interruptus* sp. nov., *above*—holotype, NSMT-P 46413, male, 21.2 mm SL; *below*—paratype, URM-P 7538, female, 21.7 mm SL.

The following meristic characters are from a cleared and stained specimen (URM-P 3174): procurrent caudal fin rays 9+8; gill rakers 3+14=17; relation between pterygiophores of dorsal fin and vertebrae 3/II II I I 0/9; vertebrae 10+16=26.

Head length 231 (227–250, mean 238; $n=6$, 18.0–22.0 mm SL) eye diameter 75 (79–83, mean 82; $n=6$ as above); pre-dorsal length (distance from snout tip to first dorsal fin origin) 330 (326–350, mean 339; $n=6$ as above); pre-second dorsal (distance from snout tip to second dorsal fin origin) 553 (537–556, mean 550; $n=6$ as above); body depth 156 (156–172, mean 162; $n=5$, 18.0–21.7 mm SL); total length 1264 (1216 in a male [URM-P 3174]; 1194–1222, mean 1203 in 5 females, 18.0–22.0 mm SL).

Anterior nostril tubular, posterior nostril not tubular. Mouth strongly oblique. Upper jaw extending posteriorly to (including holotype) or almost level with anterior edge of eye. Length of maxillary not sexually dimorphic. Teeth on upper jaw in 2 rows, external series widely spaced, teeth larger than those of inner row (URM-P 3174). Nuchal crest low, distinct, extending anteriorly from spinous dorsal fin origin to above middle of opercle. Gill opening narrow, extending ventrally to below posterior third of operculum. Scales imbricate. Midline of abdomen naked (URM-P 3174).

Anterior oculoscapular canal with pores C′, D, E and F′. Preopercular canal with pores N′ and O′. Sensory papilla in mandibular symphysial line single. Individual differences were found as follows: pores C and D fused, forming a groove (NSMT-P 46415 and IOP-3361-4); one additional pore anterior to pore C (IOP-3360). The cephalic lateral line system of YCM-SSP 9193 (Fig. 3) was previously illustrated by Yoshino and Senou (1984, 1988).

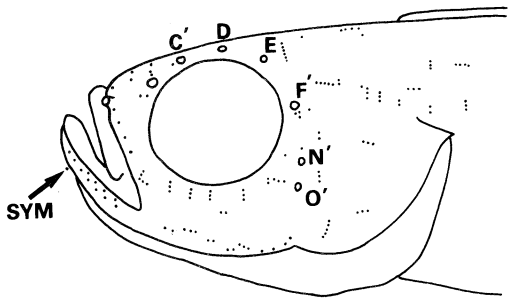

Fig. 3. Sensory canal pores and sensory papillae of *Parioglossus interruptus* sp. nov., paratype, YCM-SSP 9193, female, 22.0 mm SL. *C′–F′*—anterior oculoscapular canal pores; *N′* and *O′*—preopercular canal pores; *SYM*—symphysial line.

Spinous dorsal fin height equal to (3 males, including holotype) or lower than second dorsal fin (10 females and a small male [IOP-3361-4]). Third (including holotype) and/or 4th dorsal fin spines longest, either elongated (not filamentous), reaching beyond second dorsal fin origin when depressed (3 males, including holotype) or neither elongated nor reaching second dorsal fin origin (10 females and a small male [IOP-3361-4]). Dorsal fins separated ($n=11$) or united by membrane continuous with base of second dorsal fin spine ($n=3$, including holotype). Margins of second dorsal and anal fins straight or strongly concave due to taller anteriormost rays. At least second, third and/or last rays of dorsal and anal fins branched (all rays unbranched in a small male, IOP-3361-4). Last ray of each fin not reaching to end of caudal peduncle when depressed (except in a large male, IOP-3358). Pectoral fin margin round. Either innermost pelvic ray longest and unbranched (3 males, including holotype) or third pelvic ray longest, innermost ray only unbranched (10 females and a small male [IOP-3361-4]). Depressed pelvic fin tip reaching posteriorly halfway between pelvic fin origin and anus in males, one-third of distance in females. Caudal fin sexually dimorphic: truncate to slightly emarginate in females and young males (URM-P 3174 and IOP-3361-4); 7th, 11th and 12th segmented caudal fin rays elongated, producing a notched margin in males (including holotype). Eleventh and 12th segmented rays longer than 7th.

Color of holotype when fresh. (Color photographs were included in Yoshino and Senou [1984, 1988] and Senou [1989]). Head and body pale olive-yellow, translucent, a narrow, black lateral band extending from posterior edge of eye through upper part of opercle and along lower half of trunk to above anal fin, with short black branches running forward and upward along each myoseptum. Lateral band initially broad on trunk, narrowing and fading gradually above anal fin, not extending to caudal fin base. Separation of dorsal edge of lateral band from side midline equal to band width, of ventral edge from anal fin base less than band width. Dorsal midline lacking a dark band. Abdomen whitish, ventral midline with a black band extending anteriorly from anal fin origin to middle of abdomen. Anus pale. A bright bluish-green speck on cheek. Pectoral fin hyaline. Dorsal fins reddish-brown with a narrow pale yellow margin. Posterior basal portion of 5th dorsal spine with 3 oval, pale yellow blotches. Basal portion of second dorsal fin anteriorly dark reddish-brown, posteriorly forming a row of discrete spots. Pelvic and anal fins slightly reddish, with narrow pale yellow margins; anal fin with a narrow pale yellow base. A black triangular to oblong blotch on caudal fin between 5th and 15th segmented rays, extending to tips of 9th and 10th segmented rays as a black-margined, dark reddish stripe, not extending onto fin base. Outer portion of upper caudal fin lobe with a black-margined, dark reddish band extending from upper part of fin base to tips of 6th and 7th segmented rays; outer portion of lower lobe with an indistinct reddish band. Remaining portion of caudal fin yellowish.

Color dimorphism absent in fresh material but lateral band branches indistinct in females.

Color of paratypes (IOP-3358, 3359, 3360, 3361) in formalin. Separation of dorsal edge of lateral band from side midline equal to or narrower than band width, of ventral edge from anal fin base greater than band width. Band anteriorly wide and dark on trunk (males), or narrow and pale (females), fading posteriorly above anal fin and lost above last anal fin ray base. Second dorsal and anal fins becoming gradually darker posteriorly and basally, except for a narrow pale margin in males and the largest female (IOP-3360). In remaining females, base and margin of anal fin pale, mid-portion dark. Caudal fin with a triangular to oblong blotch between 6th and 15th or 16th segmented rays. Outer portion of caudal fin lower lobe with a dark band extending to tip of 12th or 13th segmented ray. A row of black spots on anal fin base, except in largest female specimen (IOP-3360). Abdominal band forking into 2 bands, extending from anal fin origin to near middle of

abdomen. Anus surrounded with black.

Distribution. Iriomote Island; also known from Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya (Rennis and Hoese, 1985).

Habitat. The specimens were collected from the tidal areas of small streams in mangrove swamps, being caught alone or together with *Parioglossus palustris* (Herre) and/or *P. rainfordi* McCulloch from between or near mangrove roots.

Etymology. The specific name, *interruptus*, refers to the interruption of the lateral band, which does not extend to the caudal fin base.

Remarks. *Parioglossus interruptus* agrees well with the figure and description of *Parioglossus* sp. in Rennis and Hoese (1985), which has 4 anterior oculoscapular canal pores (AOCP), 2 preopercular canal pores (PCP), imbricate scales, a lateral band along the lower half of the trunk failing to reach the caudal fin base, a black blotch on the caudal fin not extending anteriorly onto the fin base, a notched caudal fin margin in males and an emarginate caudal fin margin in females. The two species are here considered to be conspecific.

Comparison with other *Parioglossus* spp. Thirteen valid *Parioglossus* species were recognized from the Indo-west Pacific by Rennis and Hoese (1985): *P. aporos* Rennis and Hoese, *P. dotui* Tomiyama, *P. formosus* (Smith), *P. lineatus* Rennis and Hoese, *P. marginalis* Rennis and Hoese, *P. nudus* Rennis and Hoese, *P. palustris* (Herre), *P. philippinus* (Herre), *P. rainfordi* McCulloch, *P. raoi* (Herre), *P. taeniatus* Regan, *P. triquetrus* Rennis and Hoese and *P. verticalis* Rennis and Hoese. Recently, *P. neocaledonicus* was described from New Caledonia by Dingerkus and Seret (1992), and *P.* sp. was reported from Iriomote Is. by Suzuki et al (1994).

In the following discussion, characters given for *P. aporos*, *P. marginalis*, *P. nudus*, *P. triquetrus*, *P. verticalis* and *P. neocaledonicus* were taken directly from Rennis and Hoese (1985) and Dingerkus and Seret (1992).

Parioglossus interruptus is very similar to *P. taeniatus*, which has 4 AOCP, 2 PCP, a short anterior nasal tube, imbricate scales, a lateral band along the lower half of the trunk, a notched caudal fin margin in males and a round to emarginate margin in females, but differs from the latter as follows. The lateral band in *P. interruptus* has the dorsal edge below the trunk midline (along the midline in *P. taeniatus*) and does not extend to the caudal fin base (extending to the caudal fin tip). In addition, *P. interruptus* has a black blotch on the caudal fin (absent in *P. taeniatus*).

Parioglossus interruptus is similar to *P. palustris*, which has 2 PCP, a short anterior nasal tube, imbricate scales, a black blotch on the caudal fin and a sexually dimorphic caudal fin margin. However, the latter has 5 AOCP and lacks a lateral band. *P. formosus* also 2 PCP, a short anterior nasal tube and a sexually dimorphic caudal fin margin, in addition to a lateral band along the lower half of the trunk. However, it differs from *P. interruptus* in having 5 AOCP, nonimbricate scales, the dark lateral band extending broadly to the caudal fin tip, a low number of second dorsal and anal fin rays, and lacking a blotch on caudal fin. *P. raoi* is similar to *P. interruptus* in having a short anterior nasal tube, a lateral band along the lower half of the trunk and a sexually dimorphic caudal fin margin, but differs in having a black spot on the spinous dorsal fin base. *P. rainfordi* has 2 PCP, but differs from *P. interruptus* in having a single row of teeth on the upper jaw, 5 AOCP, nonimbricate scales, the lateral band indistinct or absent, a black blotch or vertical bar on the caudal fin base and a round to truncate caudal fin margin in both sexes. *P. aporos* and *P. nudus* differ from *P. interruptus* having a simple anterior nasal pore and lacking canal pores. Furthermore, *P. aporos* has nonimbricate scales and a lateral band extending along the lower half of the trunk from above the anal fin to the caudal fin tip, and *P. nudus* has 6+5 branched caudal fin rays and a forked caudal fin margin in both sexes, but lack scales, stripes and spots.

P. verticalis, *P. dotui*, *P. philippinus*, *P. lineatus*, *P. marginalis* and *P. triquetrus* differ from *P. interruptus* in having 5 AOCP, a spot, bar or stripe extending anteriorly to the caudal fin base and a truncate to emarginate caudal fin margin in both sexes, and lacking PCP. *P. verticalis* further has a simple anterior nasal pore and 13 vertical bands along the body; *P. dotui*, *P. lineatus* and *P. philippinus* have nonimbricate scales and a mid-lateral band; *P. philippinus* has 6+5 branched caudal fin rays; *P. lineatus* has a simple anterior nasal pore and a vertical bar on the caudal fin base; *P. marginalis* lacks a blotch on the caudal fin; *P. triquetrus* has a simple anterior

nasal pore.

P. neocaledonicus differs from *P. interruptus* in having 10+15 vertebrae in males and 11+14 in females. *P.* sp. differs from *P. interruptus* in having 3 pelvic soft fin rays and nonimbricate, and lacking canal pores.

Comparative material. *Parioglossus dotui*: Aira R., Iriomote I.: YCM-SSP 9118 (29 specimens, 13.3–23.1 mm SL); Hoshizuna-no-hama, Iriomote I.: YCM-SSP 9185 (1, 20.0); Maera R., Iriomote I.: URM-P3430 (4, 26.7–32.6), YCM-SSP 8260 (9, 25.7–29.4); Nakama R., Iriomote I.: URM-P 3175, 3432, 3433, 7542 (28, 17.2–25.8), YCM-SSP 9088 (61, 13.1–22.6); Shiira R., Iriomote I.: URM-P 1660 (3, 18.0–18.3); Urauchi R., Iriomote I.: YCM-SSP 9149 (2, 17.5, 20.0), IOP-3022, 3023 (2, 27.6, 28.9); Miyara R., Ishigaki I.: YCM-SSP 8271 (3, 10.0–10.5); Nagura R., Ishigaki I.: YCM-SSP 9043 (1, 21.2); Shitafuki R., Ishigaki I.: YCM-SSP 8188, 8195 (12, 10.0–25.0); Komesu, Okinawa I.: URM-P 2301, 6807 (4, 13.6–24.4); Anbo, Yaku I.: URM-P 6815 (10, 21.0–29.9); Mogi, Nagasaki Pref.: URM-P 6816 (4, 20.8–23.6); Shimonokae R., Kochi Pref.: YCM-P 4248 (30, 18.1–29.5); Uragami, Wakayama Pref.: URM-P 3431, 6817 (28, 20.9–39.9); Shimoda, Shizuoka Pref.: URM-P 6819 (2, 17.5, 23.0).

Parioglossus formosus: Iwayama Bay, Palau Is.: URM-P 6810 (6, 15.1–19.6); Malakal Is., Palau Is.: URM-P6811 (55, 14.7–26.7), YCM-P 7415 (31, 13.4–27.5); Rison, Palau Is.: URM-P6818 (12, 13.7–21.0); Tsukikagetan, Palau Is.: URM-P 7667 (4, 15.4–24.0); Yonaguni I.: URM-P 8123 (2, 21.0, 25.0); Hoshizuna-no-hama, Iriomote I.: URM-P 7546 (9, 13.5–23.5), YCM-SSP 9186, 9188 (59, 8.4–26.7); Kabira Bay, Ishigaki I.: URM-P 3985, 6808 (7, 13.6–22.5); Yonehara, Ishigaki I.: YCM-P 7653, 9177 (14, 8.2–21.7); Maeda Cape, Okinawa I.: URM-P 8076 (4, 16.8–23.0).

Parioglossus lineatus: Yonada R., Iriomote I.: ZUMT (Department of Zoology, University Museum, University of Tokyo) 60234 (1, 15.1).

Parioglossus palustris: Ayanda R., Iriomote I.: URM-P 4343, 4693, 4695 (12, 13.0–25.0); Nakama R., Iriomote I.: URM-P 3172, 4791, 7516, 7539 (9, 11.6–26.8), YCM-SSP 9191, 9195 (5, 19.5–25.5).

Parioglossus philippinus: Si-Chang I., Gulf of Thailand: URM-P 12118, 12123–12125 (10, 22.4–35.9); Phuket I., Andaman Sea, Thailand: URM-P 12801 (19, 14.2–27.6); Urauchi R., Iriomote I.: IOP-1709–1712 (6, 21.7–26.5), NSMT-P 29604 (1, 28.3); Shimonokae R., Kouchi Pref.: YCM-P 4398 (12, 14.9–22.8); Outo, Tokushima Pref.: TKPM (Tokushima Prefectural Museum)-P 1182 (1, 31.2); Ugui, Wakayama Pref.: IOP-3024 (4, 23.9–24.8); Hayakawa, Kanagawa Pref.: ZUMT 57794–57798 (5, 22.5–25.4).

Parioglossus rainfordi: Malakal I.,Palau Islands: URM-P 6813, 6814 (49, 15.4–29.3), YCM-P 7416 (5, 24.2–29.1); Nakama River, Iriomote I.: URM-P 7510–7513, 7541 (10, 18.0–28.1).

Parioglossus raoi: Amitori Bay, Iriomote I.: YCM-P 9432 (4, 16.5–19.5); Ayanda R., Iriomote I.: URM-P 4344, 4694 (4, 14.5–20.7); Hoshizuna-no-hama, Iriomote I.: URM-P 3436 (1, 20.1), YCM-SSP 9187, 9189 (68, 8.6–24.6); Nakama R., Iriomote I.: URM-P 3173, 3435, 7540 (13, 13.4–30.7), YCM-SSP 8335, 8373, 9087, 9192, 9194 (69, 8.3–29.9); Ohara, Iriomote I.: YCM-SSP 8905 (115, 8.5–19.7); Yonada R., Iriomote I.: YCM-SSP 8629, 8678,, 9190 (3, 17.7–24.2); Kabira Bay, Ishigaki I.: URM-P 3434 (14, 15.0–26.0); Shitafuki R., Ishigaki I.: YCM-SSP 8189, 8194 (2, 17.3, 20.9); Shukuji R., Ishigaki I.: YCM-SSP 9184 (7, 8.4–11.0); Komesu, Okinawa I.: URM-P 6809 (11, 13.1–24.5); Maeda Cape, Okinawa I.: URM-P 8075 (3, 18.4–23.9); Oujima I., near Okinawa I.: BLIH (Biological Laboratory, Imperial Household, Tokyo) 1966075 (1, 23.6).

Parioglossus sp.: Hoshizuna-no-hama, Iriomote I.: ZUMT 60443 (1, 19.0).

Parioglossus taeniatus: Urauchi R., Iriomote I.: OMNH (Osaka Museum of Natural History) 4311 (1, 22.0).

Key to species of the genus *Parioglossus*

1a. Pelvic fin with 1 spine and 4 rays. 2
1b. Pelvic fin with 1 spine and 3 rays. ..... *P.* sp.
2a. Vertical bars absent from body below second dorsal fin. 3
2b. About 13 vertical bars on body below second dorsal fin in males at least. 15
3a. Branched caudal fin rays 6+5. 4
3b. Branched caudal fin rays 7+6. 5
4a. Head pores absent; body naked. ..... *P. nudus*
4b. Anterior oculoscapular canal (AOC) with 5 pores; scales imbricate. ..... *P. philippinus*
5a. AOC with 0–4 pores. 6
5b. AOC with 5 pores. 9
6a. A dark blotch on posterior part of spinous dorsal fin base. ..... *P. raoi*
6b. No blotch on spinous dorsal fin base. 7
7a. AOC and preopercular canal (PC) absent; scales nonimbricate. ..... *P. aporos*
7b. AOC with 4 pores; PC with 2 pores; scales imbricate. 8
8a. Dorsal edge of lateral band below midline of trunk; a black blotch on caudal fin. ..... *P. interruptus* sp. nov.
8b. Dorsal edge of lateral band along midline of trunk; no black blotch on caudal fin. ..... *P. taeniatus*
9a. PC with 2 pores. 10
9b. PC absent. 12
10a. A distinct, broad, dark lateral band ventral to midline of trunk; no blotch or vertical bar on caudal fin. ..... *P. formosus*
10b. Distinct, broad, dark lateral band absent; either a blotch or a vertical bar on caudal fin. 11

11a. A black blotch not extending onto caudal fin base. ..... *P. palustris*
11b. Either a blotch or vertical bar present on caudal fin base; diffuse lateral band may be present along midline of trunk. ..... *P. rainfordi*
12a. Anterior nostril a short tube. 13
12b. Anterior nostril a simple pore. 14
13a. Scales nonimbricate. ..... *P. dotui*
13b. Scales imbricate, at least anteriorly. ..... *P. marginalis*
14a. Scales nonimbricate; a black vertical bar on caudal fin base. ..... *P. lineatus*
14b. Scales imbricate, at least anteriorly; a black blotch on caudal fin base. ..... *P. triquetrus*
15a. Vertebrae 10+16. ..... *P. verticalis* (Caroline Islands)
15b. Vertebrae 10+15 in males, 11+14 in females. ..... *P. neocaledonicus* (New Caledonia)

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西部太平洋産ハゼ科魚類の1新種ヒメサツキハゼ

鈴木寿之・瀬能　宏

沖縄県西表島で採集されたハゼ科サツキハゼ属の1新種を記載した．本種は体側鱗が覆瓦状に配列すること，前眼肩甲管に5孔，前鰓蓋管に2孔あること，下顎縫合列の孔器数が1であること，体側下半部に明瞭な暗色縦帯があるが尾鰭基底に達しないこと，尾鰭に基底に接しない暗色班があることなどの特徴により既知の15種から区別される．本種はパプアニューギニアとイリアンジャヤにも分布する．

（鈴木：〒661 尼崎市塚口町5–40–1　兵庫県立尼崎北高等学校；瀬能：〒231 横浜市中区山下町54　神奈川県立博物館）